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footnotes, containing much illustrative material, a critical bibliography of books used, and an index complete a work which is a substantial contribution to the literature of the subject.

W. E. LUNT.

Bowdoin College.

Dingle, Edwin J. Across China on Foot. Pp. xvi, 446. Price, \$3.50. New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1911.

Most countries have now been visited by tourists so often that they have become places in which there still lies interest for the traveler but no great chance of reaching regions unexplored. China, especially Western and Northern China, is an exception. Mr. Dingle's journey takes him through a region little known even to those most familiar with the Far East.

After a brief description of his trip up the Yangtze with its wonderful gorges, the author gives us practically the diary of his overland journey through the great rich inland provinces, Szechuan and Yunnan to Bhamo in British Burma. Most of this journey was taken on foot though "to save his face" Chinese custom demanded that a chair be carried by the attendants to show that travel afoot was not to be explained by lack of willingness and ability to pay for the cost of more luxurious travel.

Szechuan with its waving poppy fields, rich wheat harvests, and beautiful scenery furnishes a striking contrast to the squalor in which its people live. Wealth for the common people is unknown, comfort rare and cleanliness conspicuous by its absence. The misery of the people and the richness of the land stand in striking contrast.

Yunnan gives contrasts of the old and the new especially in mining. The old hand methods are giving way to German and English machinery. Already the consequences which will come with the approaching industrial revolution are beginning to make themselves evident. Southwest Yunnan the author found almost unvisited by white men. The description of the native tribes and their peculiar customs is the most interesting part of the volume. The Li-su, marauding tribes of Western Yunnan and the Shans and Kachins near the Burman border are all but untouched not only by Western but by Chinese civilization.

Mr. Dingle's book is not scientific. He makes no claim to being able to interpret what he sees in its historical relations but the descriptions are evidently by one who has a peculiar gift of appreciating what he sees and of interpreting it by contrast with more familiar western customs. The graphic word pictures are supplemented by over a hundred excellent reproductions from photographs.

No one can fail to find this book entertaining. It says the first word about some things and the last word about none, it leaves one's interest, as the author evidently intends shall be the case, not satisfied but aroused.

CHESTER LLOYD JONES.

University of Wisconsin.